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Packaging Device and Container for Sheet ObjectsP2005/054055
26 MAY 2006**Description****Field of the invention**

- 5 This invention relates to a packaging device and a container for sheet objects that have an attributable monetary value, for example paper money such as banknotes or like promissory notes.

Background of the invention

- 10 Hitherto, banknotes have been counted in note counting machines and wrapped in stacks with paper bands. Also, vacuum packing machines have been used to pack stacks of banknotes in airtight bags that are evacuated of air and sealed. Banknotes packaged in this way can be transported readily without the risk of the individual stacks being pilfered. However vacuum packing machines are
15 expensive and normally used only for processing large volumes of banknotes.

- For smaller volume applications, for example in retail operations, devices such as our WACS 5 (World Acceptor Cassette System) note bill and bar coded ticket/coupon acceptor may be used, which has a cassette stacking system. The
20 cassette comprises a metal box that receives validated bank notes or the like from a note acceptor. The cassette can store of the order of 500 street-grade banknotes. The cassette may be removed by an operator and taken to a secure location where it is unloaded, for onward transmission of the banknotes e.g. to a bank. A problem with the cassette system is that it can be opened during
25 transport and runs the risk of pilfering. Furthermore, the cassette provides no ready indication that it has been opened and that pilfering may have occurred.

Summary of the invention

- According to the invention from one aspect there is provided a packaging device
30 for packaging a stack of sheet objects that have an attributable monetary value in a container, comprising: an output port for supplying sheet objects to be stacked in the container, a docking mechanism to receive the container, so that an

opening in the container can receive the sheet objects from the output port, a drive mechanism for driving the sheet objects to the output port, and for supplying the sheet objects through the opening into the container to be stacked therein, and a sealing device to seal a closure member onto the container opening
5 whilst held by the docking mechanism so as to seal the stacked sheet objects within the container such that the sealed container cannot be opened without rendering it subsequently unusable for packaging sheet objects in the packaging device.

10 In another aspect, the invention provides a container for packaging sheet objects with an attributable monetary value, comprising an opening to receive the sheet objects, a base, sidewalls extending towards the opening from the base, support rails coupled to the side walls on opposite sides of the opening, past which in use the sheet objects resiliently deform when placed in the container in a stacked
15 configuration, and a spring in the base operable to urge stacked sheet objects in the container against the support rails, the container being configured to receive a closure member sealed thereto over the opening so that the container cannot be reused for stacking sheet objects once opened.

20 Thus by means of the invention, sheet objects such as banknotes can be stacked in the container which is provided with a sealed closure member so that once opened, the container cannot be reused for packing sheet objects. The container thus provides a clear indication as to whether the contents have been tampered with. Thus, the container may be disposable and need not be returned for re-use
25 as with a conventional cassette, which is a relatively expensive item.

Furthermore the packaging device according to the invention may include a printer to print data relating to sheet objects supplied into the container and the printing may be performed onto a side of the closure member but after sealing is
30 on the inside of the container. This provides a tamperproof configuration in which data corresponding to the number and denomination of sheet objects can be securely associated with the contents of the container.

The invention also includes an improved device for removing sheet objects from the container, which includes a support for the container around the periphery of its opening, a ram to apply a force to the base to drive it towards the opening and to
5 collapse the side walls and cause the sheet objects to burst open the closure member so that the objects move out of the container through the opening.

Brief description of the drawings

In order that the invention may be more fully understood an embodiment
10 thereof will now be described by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a schematic perspective view of a packaging device and associated single use container in accordance with the invention, in a closed configuration with the container fitted ready for use;

15 Figure 2 corresponds to the view of Figure 1 but with the device open to receive the container, prior to use;

Figure 3 corresponds to Figure 1 and shows the insertion of a closure member that is sealed to the container;

Figure 4 is a schematic perspective view of first example of a container;

20 Figure 5 is partially broken away perspective view of the container with one of its support rails in an open position;

Figure 6 corresponds to Figure 5 but with the support rail in a closed position;

Figure 7a is a partial sectional view of one side of the container when empty taken along the line A-A' of Figure 5 with the support rail in the open position;

25 Figure 7b is a partial sectional view of the other side of the container when full of banknotes, taken along the line A-A' of Figure 5 with the support rail in the open position;

Figure 8 is a longitudinal, sectional view of the packaging device with the container empty;

Figure 9a – 9d are views of the packaging device in transverse section illustrating operation of the drive mechanism to fill the container;

Figure 10 corresponds to Figure 8 but with the container full;

Figure 11 is a transverse section of another embodiment of the container;

5 Figure 12 is a longitudinal section of the container shown in Figure 11;

Figure 13 is a perspective view of a support rail of the container of Figures 11 and 12;

Figure 14 is a top plan view of the container shown in Figures 11 and 12;

10 Figure 15 is a sectional view of a container emptying device for emptying the contents of the container, ready for use;

Figure 16 is a sectional view of the emptying device after use;

Figure 17 is a schematic perspective view of another embodiment of the invention in which the container does not have an integral spring;

15 Figure 18 is a schematic perspective view of another embodiment of packaging device according to the invention, with a printed circuit heater;

Figure 19 is an enlarged view of the heater shown in Figure 18;

Figure 20 is a schematic perspective view of another example of a container with its wings open;

Figure 21 corresponds to Figure 20 with the wings closed;

20 Figure 22 illustrates the container of Figure 20 with a closure member sealed thereto;

Figure 23 is an enlarged view corresponding to Figure 21;

Figure 24 illustrates a hinge of the container of Figure 20, with the closure member sealed thereto;

25 Figure 25 illustrates the configuration of one of the closure lags when the closure member is sealed onto the container;

Figure 26 is a schematic perspective view of another embodiment of the packaging device which is suited to use in supermarkets and like sales outlets;

Figure 27 illustrates the insertion or replacement of a container to receive banknotes into the device of Figure 26;

Figure 28 illustrates the insertion of a banknote into the device shown in Figure 26; and

- 5 Figure 29 illustrates the insertion of the closure member into the device shown in Figure 26, for being sealed onto the container.

Detailed description

The example of the invention illustrated in the drawings is for packaging
10 banknotes and as used herein, the term "banknote" means a promissory note especially from a central bank or other governmental organisation payable to the bearer on demand for use as money, also known as "paper money" and in the USA as "currency" or a "bill".

- 15 Referring to Figure 1, a packaging device 1 is configured to receive individual banknotes 2 through an input slot 3 and stack them in a removable container 4. The packing device 1 may be mounted at a point of sale in a retail outlet, for example at a checkout in a supermarket so that banknotes can be packaged in container 4 and then transported securely to a remote location such as a cashier's
20 office.

The packaging device 1 comprises a main body 5 and a frame 6 mounted on the main body to receive the container 4. The frame 6 is hinged on the main body 5 in this example, so that it can be moved between a closed position shown in
25 Figure 1 to an open position shown in Figure 2, to act as a docking mechanism that allows the container 4 to be inserted and removed between the frame and the main body. The container 4 is a generally rectangular in configuration to be described in more detail hereinafter, with a peripheral lip 7. The frame 6 defines an output port 8 through which the container 4 protrudes as shown in Figure 1,
30 with its lip 7 sandwiched between the main body 5 and the frame 6.

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Referring to Figure 3, when the container becomes full of banknotes 2, a closure member in the form of a sealing card 9 is inserted through a second input port 10 in the main body 5, to be heat sealed onto the container 4. Thus, when the
5 frame 6 is opened as shown in Figure 2, a sealed container is provided containing the banknotes for transport to the cashier's office.

Referring to Figure 4, the container 4 is manufactured as a one piece moulding of a thermoplastics material and comprises a generally rectangular opening 11
10 bounded by the lip 7, a base 12, and sidewalls 13, 14, 15, 16 that extend from the base to the opening and the lip 7. The sidewalls 13, 14, 15, 16 are corrugated to provide rigidity.

The dimensions of the opening 11 are chosen to allow the insertion of a
15 particular denomination of banknote, with the sidewalls 14, 16 being longer than sidewalls 13, 15.

The base 12 is moulded to include corrugations 17 that are disposed between a central, base support region 18 and the sidewalls 13-16. In this example, the base
20 support region 18 is elliptical but as will be evident hereinafter, other shapes can be used. The corrugations 17 act as a compression spring to urge the base support region 18 towards the opening 11 as successive banknotes are inserted into the container.

25 Support rails in the form of elongate, castellated wings 19, 20 are hingedly coupled to the lip 7 along the long sides of the container 4. The wings 19, 20 are initially in the configuration shown in Figure 4 and as a result, a plurality of containers 4 can be stacked one within the other, enabling a supply of containers to be easily delivered and stored adjacent the packaging device at the point of
30 sale, ready for use.

In order to prepare a container 4 for use in the packaging device 1, a relatively rigid rectangular platen 21 (not shown in Fig.4 but illustrated in Fig. 8) is placed on the base support region 18. The platen 21 may comprise a moulded plastics member that couples to the base support region 18 by cooperating pegs and receptacles 22, or the platen 21 may simply be a rectangular piece of cardboard or similar material that rests on the base support region 18. The platen 21 extends to the sidewalls of the container 4 to support the banknotes. Thereafter, the wings 19, 20 are hinged inwardly from the position shown in Figure 4, in the direction of arrows X. As explained in more detail hereinafter, the wings 19, 20 when folded inwardly, act as guide rails to allow banknotes to be passed along them for insertion into the container 4 through the opening 11.

The wing 19 is shown in its initial, outwardly extending position in Figure 5 and its inwardly folded position in Figure 6. The wing 19 comprises a main guide surface 23 formed with a series of indentations that give rise to castellations 24, an outer lip 25, a hinge line 26 and a coupling surface 27 that connects the main guide surface 23 to the hinge line 26.

When the wings 19, 20 are folded inwardly in the direction of arrow X, and the container 4 is inserted into the packaging device 1, the coupling surface 27 is welded to the lip 7 by the packaging device 1 in the region 28 shown in Figure 7b after having been filled with banknotes. In Figure 7a, the wing 20 is shown in its initial, outwardly extending position, with no banknotes 2 in the container and with the spring corrugations 17 in their initial, uncompressed state. It will be understood that the wing 19 (not shown in Figure 7a) will be in a similar configuration to wing 20. Figure 7b illustrates the configuration when the container 4 has been filled with a stack 29 of banknotes 2. In this situation, the platen 21 has been compressed downwardly to accommodate the stack 29 of banknotes thereby compressing the corrugations 17 in the base of the container 4. The wing 19 has been hinged inwardly in the direction of arrow X and welded

in region 28 against lip 7 so that the castellations 24 provide a downwardly depending stop region to hold the stack 29 of banknotes within the container. It will be understood that the wing 20 (not shown in Figure 7b) will be similarly welded against lip 7.

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The way in which the packaging device 1 fills the container with banknotes will now be described in more detail. Referring to Figure 8, a cross sectional view of the packaging device is shown, with the container 4 received in frame 6, empty and ready to receive banknotes. The wings 19, 20 of the container 4 have been
10 folded inwardly into the position shown schematically in Figure 2, and are clamped in this position between the main body 5 and the frame 6.

The main body 5 includes an input path 30 that extends from the first input port 3 through a banknote sensing station S, to the output port 8 in frame 6. When
15 the banknote 2 is inserted into the first input port 3 it is detected by an optical sensor 31 that activates driven roller pairs 32, 33 to drive the banknote 2 past a validation sensor arrangement 34 at the sensing station S, coupled to validation circuitry 35 mounted on a printed circuit board 36. The validation sensor
20 arrangement 34 and associated circuitry 35 may correspond to our Ardac technology described in United States Patent No. 4,348,656. The validation sensor arrangement 34 and circuitry 35 can sense the acceptability, number and denomination of banknotes that enter the input port 3. In the event that the banknote 2 is determined to be a true banknote as opposed to a fraud by the
25 sensor arrangement 34 and associated circuitry 35, the drive roller pairs 32, 33 transport the banknote 2 towards the output port 8. Otherwise, the roller pairs 32, 33 are driven in reverse so that the banknote 2 is ejected from the input port 3.

Assuming that the banknote 2 is acceptable, it is passed by the rollers 32, 33
30 towards a banknote drive mechanism, which in this example includes a pair of drive belts 37, 38 shown more clearly in Figure 9a, which engage longitudinal

side edges of the banknote and move it into alignment with the output port 8. Considering the belt 38 in more detail, it extends between pulleys 39, 40 which are driven by a motor 41 in the direction of arrows Y such that the banknote is drawn by the belts 37, 38 such that its major face moves along the input path
5 until it becomes aligned with the output port 8.

The banknote drive mechanism also includes a plunger 42 in the form of a rigid plate that is mounted for movement downwardly between the belts 38,39 so as to drive the banknote 2 into the container 4. To this end, a motor 43 drives
10 elliptical cams 44, 45 through a drive train 46, 47 illustrated schematically in dotted outline. In use, the cams 44, 45 rotate in the direction of arrow Z (shown in Figure 9b) to drive the plunger 42 together with the banknote 2, into the container 4 through the opening 11, in a direction perpendicular to the plane of the banknote when it arrives at the opening 11 along the input path 30.

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This process is shown in more detail in Figures 9a – 9d. Referring to Figure 9a, the banknote 2 is driven by belts 37, 38 along the main guide surfaces 23 of the inwardly folded wings 19, 20. The main guide surfaces 23 act as rails to support the longitudinal side edges of the banknote 2. When the banknote becomes
20 aligned with the output port 8 in frame 6, the motor 43 is operated to rotate the cams 44, 45 as shown in Figure 9b. As a result, the plunger 42 is moved downwardly in the direction of arrow D so that the belts 37, 38 are moved downwardly into the container past the wings 19, 20. Side edges 2a, 2b of the banknote deform so that they withdraw from the main guide surfaces 23 as the
25 plunger 42 moves downwardly past the castellations 24, and the entire banknote 2 is moved into the container 4. As the cams 44, 45 continue to rotate, the plunger 42 and the banknote 2 are driven downwardly against the platen 21, such as to compress the spring 17, thereby allowing the side edges 2a, 2b of the banknote to lie flat and become disposed underneath the castellations 24.

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The cams 44, 45 are then rotated to their initial position ready to engage the next banknote 2' shown in Figure 9c. Thus, the banknote 2 is inserted into the container 4 and it held therein by the compressive force of spring 17, against the castellations 24, which act as stop regions to hold the banknote in the container

5 4.

Successive banknotes are inserted into the container to form the banknote stack 29 shown in Figure 9d, with the uppermost banknote being held under the castellations 24.

10 Figure 10 shows the stack 29 in the container 4, with the platen 21 having been moved downwardly. The compressive force of spring 17 urges the stack 29 upwardly against the castellations 24 to hold the banknotes securely within the container.

15 When the container 4 is full, and operator inserts the closure member 9 through the second input port 10. The closure member 9 comprises an optically transparent or translucent sheet of plastics material. The closure member 9 is detected by an optical sensor 48 and moves along a closure member inlet path 49 that extends into the input path 30 for banknotes, so as to become engaged with

20 and driven by the drive belts 37, 38 until it becomes aligned with the output port 8, in a similar manner to the banknotes during the previously described banknote stacking process. The closure member 9 thus becomes positioned over the inlet 11 of the container 4 with the side edges of the closure member 9 extending over

25 the main guide surfaces 23 of the wings 19, 20 on the longer sides of the container, and also over the lip 7 on the shorter sides 13, 15 of the container. As shown in Figure 9d, the main body 6 of the packaging device includes electrical heaters 50. In use, when the closure member 9 becomes aligned with the

30 opening 11 of the container, the heaters 50 are switched on so as to heat seal the closure member 9 onto the wings 19, 20 and also to weld the wings themselves onto the rim 7 of the container i.e. to produce the weld 28 shown in Figure 7.

As shown in Figure 10, the main body 5 includes a print head 51 operable to print data on the underside of the closure member 9 so that when sealed onto the container 4, the printed data is within the container and cannot be altered
5 except by opening it. The print head 51 is operable to print in a mirror image so that the data can be read normally through the transparent closure member 9 from outside the container 4. The circuitry 35 is operable to collate data concerning the number and denomination of banknotes that have been stacked in stack 29 in the container 4 and this data can be printed on the underside of
10 the closure member 9 using the print head 51.

After the sealing of the closure member 9 on the container 4, the frame 6 can be opened as shown in Figure 2 and the sealed container can be removed and transported to another location, for example to the cashier's office. The
15 resulting packaged banknotes cannot readily be tampered with during transport because the closure member 9 is heat sealed to the container 4 protecting its contents. If the sealed container 4 is opened, this is readily apparent and the container cannot be subsequently reused in the packaging device. Thus, the risk of fraud is materially reduced. Also, the printing of data corresponding to the
20 contents of the container on the inside of the closure member means that the printed indicia cannot readily be abraded or otherwise altered.

Figures 11 to 14 illustrate a modified version of the container 4, which does not have a separate platen 21. In the container of Figure 4, the platen 21 provides a
25 rigid support for the relatively flexible banknotes as they become stacked in the container so that side edges of the banknotes can be reliably abutted against the undersides of the castellations 24. Without the relatively rigid platen 21, the relatively flexible banknotes may tend to curve around the base support region 18 and the spring region 17 in a domed configuration such that the banknotes
30 are not reliably held on the undersides of the castellations 24. In the container shown in Figure 11 to 14, the platen is formed integrally in two parts 21a, 21b

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with the base 12 of the container 4. As shown in Figure 11, the platen 21a extends substantially the entire width of the container 4 so that the stack 29 of banknotes within the container is supported across the entire width of the banknotes by the relatively rigid platen 21a. The corrugated regions 17a around the platen 21a give rise to an integral compression spring with the main compressive force being given by regions 17a' shown in Figure 12 and the longitudinal portions 17a'' providing less of a spring effect. The platen region 21b is configured in a similar manner with surrounding integral springs 17b.

Figure 14 illustrates the container 4 in plan view with the closure member 9 heat sealed onto the wings 19, 20 and the flange 7. Printed data 52 on the underside of the closure member 9 has been printed thereon by means of the print head 51 shown in Figure 8.

The closure member 9 includes a line of weakness 53 to facilitate opening the container 4 when filled with banknotes. The closure member 9 can be manually depressed downwardly in the centre thereof so as to cause the closure member 9 to tear along the line of weakness 53. The contents can then be removed.

It will be understood that according to the invention, the container 4 cannot be reused for packaging banknotes in the packaging device 1 once the container has been opened, providing a clear visual indication of whether the packaging device has been tampered with after closure. Moreover, when opened, the data printed on the closure member 9 can be used to verify the contents of the container 4.

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The process of opening the container can be automated by means of a device illustrated in Figures 15 and 16. The device empties the contents of the container 4 into a tray 54 received on a support 55 beneath a platform 56 that includes a release aperture 57 with dimensions corresponding to the opening 11 of the container. In use, the container 4 is placed upside down with opening 11 coextensive with the release aperture 57. A ram 58 is operated downwardly in

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the direction of arrow R with sufficient force to collapse the sidewalls 13, 14, 15, 16 of the container 4 and press the stack 29 of banknotes against the closure member 9, causing it to burst along the line of weakness 53. Continued movement of the ram 58 in the direction of arrow R causes the banknotes to
5 deform past the castellations 24 and drop into the tray 54 as shown in Figure 16, together with the printed closure member 9. The tray can then be removed from the device. The ram 58 is released and the remains of the container 4 are discarded.

10 Another embodiment of the invention is shown in Figure 17, which is generally similar to the example shown in Figures 1 to 3, with the modification that the container 4 does not contain an integrally moulded spring 17 in its base and instead the spring function is performed by an external loading box 59 which fits onto the underside of the frame 6.

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The container 4 is integrally moulded in a plastics material and has a generally rectangular lip 7 and wings 19, 20 that function as previously described, with concertina side walls 60, 61, 62, 63 that extend to a planar base 64. The container 4 is placed in the packaging device as previously described, within the frame 6,
20 and the loading box 59 is fitted to its underside. The concertina side walls 60-63 do not exhibit any significant spring function on the notes stacked in the container 4. Instead, the loading box 59 contains a platen 65 which is urged by compression springs 66 against the base 64 of the container 4 whilst the banknotes are being stacked therein by the packaging device 1. A closure
25 member 9 is then inserted through inlet 10 and heat sealed onto the container 4 as previously described. The sealed container is then removed from the frame 6 and the loading box 59 for transport to a remote location where it is opened under secure conditions and then disposed of, having performed its useful function and no longer being capable of receiving a stack of banknotes from the
30 packaging device 1.

Figure 18 illustrates another embodiment of packaging device according to the invention in which the heater 50 that seals the container 4 is mounted on the frame 6. The heater 50 comprises a printed circuit coil illustrated in more detail in Figure 19 and includes a generally rectangular printed circuit substrate 66 with a central opening 67 corresponding to the output port 8 shown in Figure 18.

The substrate 66 is provided with side edge detents 68 which receive hinges of the container, as will be described later. The underside 69 of the substrate 66 is glued or otherwise attached to the frame 6 shown in Figure 18. The substrate 66 is provided with a printed circuit conductor 70 configured as a rectangular coil with terminals 71, 72 at opposite ends of its printed circuit track. In use, the terminals 71, 72 are connected to a D.C. heating current source, the supply of which is controlled by the circuitry 35 shown in Figure 10. For example, a 12V D.C. supply can be used, with the coil provided by the conductor 70 being rated at 4 watts. When energised, the printed circuit track 70 acts as a heating element to soften and partially melt the rectangular lip 7 and wings 19, 20 so that they become sealed to one another and also to the closure member 9. In one example, the heater 50 operates at temperature of around 200-220°C. The container 4 may for example be made of polypropylene with a melting point of around 260°C and the closure member 9 may be made of polyethylene with a melting point of 140-160°C. The heater 50 thus melts the closure member 9 onto a softened rails of the container 4 to seal the closure member 9 in place when cooled thereafter.

The substrate 66 of heater 50 may be formed of conventional fibreglass or fibre reinforced paper and the printed circuit coil may be a Ti/Cu alloy formed by conventional printed circuit fabrication techniques. The outer surfaces of the substrate 66 may be coated with a conventional solder mask layer to protect the printed circuit coil conductor 70 and it has been found according to the invention that this solder mask layer acts as a release agent which causes the sealed container 4 and closure member 9 to release from the heater element 50 after heating, facilitating removal of the sealed container 4 from the packaging

device. The solder mask may comprise an epoxy acrylic resin, for example OPSR 5600 G10 Serie supplied by Elga Europe Srl of Milan, Italy. The heater element may be cut e.g. by stamping from a sheet of printed circuit substrate 66 and the portion removed from the centre can be used as the substrate for circuitry 36 shown in Figure 8, avoiding waste.

Many modifications to this arrangement are possible. For example, the heater 50 may be mounted on the main body 5 instead of on the frame 6 or such heaters may be provided both on the body member 5 and frame 6.

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Another example of the container 4 is illustrated in Figures 20-25. The container is shown with its wings 19, 20 open in Figure 20, closed in Figure 21 and with the closure member 9 in place in Figure 22.

Referring to Figure 20, the container 4 is manufactured as a stackable, one piece moulding of thermoplastics material and comprises a generally rectangular opening 11 bounded by lip 7, base 12, sidewalls 13, 14, 15 and 16 that extend from the base to the opening 11 and the lip 7. Elongate wings 19, 20 are hingedly coupled to the lip 7 along the long sides of the container. The base 12 is moulded to include corrugations 17 that are disposed between a generally rectangular central, base support region 18 and the sidewalls 13 to 16. As previously described, the corrugations 17 act as a compression spring to urge the base support region 18 towards the opening 11 as successive banknotes are inserted into the container.

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The wings 19, 20 are coupled to the lip 7 by individual, looped, spaced hinge regions 73 which hold the wings 19, 20 spaced from the lip 7 along the long sides 14, 16 of the container. Instead of using castellations as previously described, the wings 19, 20 are each provided with a pair of generally parallel elongate channel regions 74, 75, 76, 77. These channel regions act as stop against which the edges of the stacked banknotes abut when in the container.

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The main guide surface 23 that is used to guide banknotes comprises a continuous surface between the pairs of channel regions 74, 75; 76, 77, as shown in Figure 21.

- 5 Each of the wings 19, 20 is provided at opposite ends with closure lugs 78, 79, 80, 81, which are push-fitted into corresponding recesses 82, 83, 84 and 85 when the wings are closed, as shown in Figure 21.

10 It has been found that the twin channel configuration of the wings shown in Figures 20 and 21 provides a very effective stop against which the stacked banknotes abut when inserted into the container, with a result that no platen 21 as described with reference to Figure 24, needs to be provided, and the base support region 18 operates effectively without such a platen to compress the stacked banknotes against the underside of the channel regions 74-77.

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Figure 23 is an enlarged view of a portion of Figure 21, illustrating wing 20 when closed. The lip 7 has raised portions 7' between the hinge regions 73 and raised portions 7'' on either side of the recess 82, so that the lip 7 in these regions is generally coextensive with the upper surface of the closed wing 20. In this way, 20 when the closure member 9 overlies each hinge region 73 as illustrated in Figure 24 and also the closure lug 78 inserted into the recess 82, operation of the heater 50 causes the closure member 9 to be sealed directly onto both the upper surface of the wing 20 and also onto the lip 7 and raised portions 7' and 7'', thereby creating a tamper proof seal.

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Referring again to Figures 18 and 19, it will be seen that the recesses 68 in the heater element 50 are configured to receive the hinge regions 73 and the recesses 82-85, to allow the container to sit flush on the heater 50.

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Another embodiment of the packaging device according to the invention is illustrated in Figures 26 to 29, which can use the container 4 illustrated in Figures 22 and 25. Referring to Figure 26, the device is for use in supermarkets and like sales outlets and can be placed under the counter near a till at a check-out location. The device consists of a generally rectangular main body 86 which contains a mechanism for loading the banknotes into the container 4 and sealing a closure member 9 onto the filled container 4. To this end, the housing 86 contains mechanisms and circuitry generally as described with reference to Figures 8-10, but with different a configuration of paths for the banknotes 2 and the closure member 9 to follow to the container 4. Also the manner in which the container is docked and removed from the main body 86 is somewhat different from the previously described embodiment, as will now be discussed in more detail.

Referring to Figure 27, a hinged door 87 can be opened downwardly to allow a slidable tray 88 to extend outwardly of the housing 86. The tray 88 and acts as a frame into which container 4 can be inserted, with its wings 19, 20 closed. An output port in the form of a rectangular opening 89 in the tray 88 receives the container 4 in a similar manner to the frame 6 shown in Figure 2. The container 4 is shown partially inserted in the opening 89 in Figure 27. When fully inserted, the tray can be pushed inwardly of body 86 and the door 87 closed, in order to dock the container 4 in the main body 86, to be filled with banknotes.

The main body 86 includes a slot 3 to receive banknote 2 as shown in Figure 28. In use, a till operator inserts banknotes into slot 3 and they are validated and conveyed along a path within the main body 86 into the container 4 by means of a mechanism generally similar to that already described with reference to Figures 8 to 10.

When the container 4 becomes full of banknotes, the door 87 is opened to expose a slot 10 into which a closure member 9 for the container 4 can be

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inserted. A heater device as described with reference to Figures 8-10 then seals the closure member 9 onto the container 4 in the manner previously described. The container 4 can then be removed from the housing 86 by opening the tray 88 as illustrated in Figure 27. The device shown in Figure 26 may include a
5 printed circuit heater 50 as previously described, which may be mounted on the tray 88 or within the housing 86.

Many modifications and variations of the described embodiments fall within the scope of the invention. For example, whilst the packaging of banknotes has been
10 described, other sheet objects with an attributable monetary value can be packaged in accordance with the invention, such as tokens or coupons, which may be bar-coded, and vouchers providing a discount or other promotional scheme.

15 Also, instead of or in addition to the printing carried out by the print head 51, a radio frequency identification (RFID) tag may be included on or in the container 4 or the closure member 9. This may be in the form of a printed coil or other techniques may be used as known in the art such as described in WO9935610. Reference is also directed to International Standard ISO 15693 for details of a
20 specification of RFID tags that operate in the 13.56 MHz frequency band. The tag may contain a small amount of data so that if a person attempts to take the sealed container containing the banknotes from the premises, the data can be detected using r.f. detectors to set off an alarm.